[94 cont.]

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[113]

p. 216; 326 (Gaimard). D'Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud, V, p. 9. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 266. The gabled house pictured in D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, p. 153 (probably the bachelors' house), has two doors on the visible gabled side. The entrances of the round huts are not an inconsiderable distance above the ground.

were faced or covered with cane (4). Quoy and Gaimard men-

4. D'Urville, p. 355.

tion oval huts, which are not identical with the conical-roofed huts, but have two center supporting posts. The hut of a chief in Nama built in this fashion was 15 to 18 feet high in the center and slightly over five feet on the sides (5).

5. D'Urville, pp. 332 and 361.

353 On the islands of the group the interior of the hut, dark because of the low doors, is covered with mats (6). It always

6. Joest in Baessler, p. 369. Carteret, p. 358. Dillon, p. 301. Markham, p. 154.

● 354 has a burning fire, the smoke of which is at the same time ef-
[136] fective protection against mosquitoes and acts to a certain extent as a disinfectant (7). On Vanikoro -- and also on Ndeni,

7. Joest in Baessler, p. 395.

according to Dillon -- the fire area was in the center of the hut. Here it is square, about eight square feet in size and two

[94 cont.]
feet deep, and laid out with small black stones. Over it is erected [95] a bamboo frame, sometimes two stories high, on which the household implements, for example, the wooden bowls, and also weapons, fishing lines, and the plaited bags are kept dry. D'Urville reports that these frames were erected in the corners of the huts (1). The bachelors' house that Coote saw on

1. Dillon, pp. 240, 274, 301. D'Urville, Voyage au Pole Sud, V, p. 9. D'Urville, Voyage de l'Astrolabe, pp. 151, 216. Lesson, Revue d'Anthropologie, V, p. 267. F. de Tolna, p. 273.

Ndeni had the fire area in one corner, but likewise had the bed-like frame in the center of the hut, on which bags with nuts and heaps of arrows were piled up (2).

2. Coote, p. 162. Carteret, p. 358, also mentions the arrows piled up ready for use, and Joest, Tagebuch, p. 53, mentions a two-story frame for drying Canarium nuts in the bachelors' house of the village Nepia.

Besides mats for sleeping and sitting (Figs. 48 and 49)(3),

3. Dewar, p. 248. Joest in Baessler, p. 394. Cf. p. 91.

as well as bags of various kinds (4), the household implements

4. Cf. pp. 91 ff.

include above all wooden bowls in two principal shapes [Fig. 24 appears here] shallow and pointed-oval, with carved

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Houses and Village Layout

342 Round huts (1) are found only in individual instances in a

1. [Ethn., I, pp. 89 f.]

few villages. They are always family or women's houses which [361] are located in the women's village [cf. Fig. 12], and therefore I was never able to examine such a round hut carefully or to photograph it. The round huts seem to be disappearing. They consist chiefly of a conical roof, on whose peak rests a conically shaped coral stone [or a basket upside down or a leaf form]. The walls are low, often carefully put together with boards [more often, however, covered with sago leaves, on the Reef Islands with coconut leaves]; around the foundation of the house is a ring of coral slabs [to keep off the rain water. A low entrance leads into the interior, in the center of which is the same fire-pit with [359] the bamboo implement above it as is in the men's houses (2).]

2. [O'Ferrall, section "Round Houses."] Cf. Coombe, p. 188 with accompanying plate.--[For a conical-roofed hut on the Reef island Matema, see Coombe, plate accompanying p. 199, illustration at upper right.]

[192] According to Thilenius, the rafters are called malawe, the boards of the walls, maliki.

Most of the houses have gables and a rectangular ground plan (3). The men's houses are typical (cf. Fig. 12a) (4). They 342

3. [Ethn., I, pp. 90 ff. Of the illustrations of Nitendi there, Figs. 19-23, only Fig. 19 can be regarded with certainty as a view of this island. Fig. 20 could,

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house there is often a semicircular, roofed front part. Whether this type of house is native to Nitendi or has been imported in recent times, for example, from the New Hebrides, is not known.

In the center of the men's houses there is always a square fire-pit (1) that is about one and a half meters long at the sides

1. [Ethn., I, pp. 94f. Coombe, pp. 187 f. Speiser, Südsee, p. 293. Cf. Fig. 12a here.]

and about 30 centimeters deep. Its walls consist of large beams of hardwood. A fire is always maintained there, but it is not used for cooking. A stout post is rammed in at each corner of the pit, upon which a shaft of split bamboo is set over the fire area (lewe: Thil.). Not only are all kinds of objects stored there (2),

2. ["As protection against the rats," O'Ferrall says in speaking of the round houses.]

but also the nets are dried and nowadays copra is smoked there. /Fig. 13 appears here./ The posts are sometimes carved (3)

3. [According to O'Ferrall, section "Round Houses," this is also true of the round dwellings if they belong to an important man.]

with simple designs; in that case they are said to be worshiped and to represent the [duka-] posts that elsewhere are found in the spirit house and are said to have a form similar to that shown in Coombe, p. 197 (4). -- [On certain bamboo poles woven aprons [text continues TOP of P. 50 -- Analyst]

4. The presence of special spirit houses on Nitendi also (cf. Ethn., I,